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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/727,294	11/29/2000	Brad Calder	ENTRPA.011A	4075

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EXAMINER

AKPATI, ODAICHE T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2135

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/727,294

Applicant(s)

CALDER ET AL.

Examiner

Tracey Akpati

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 November 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.6.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mangipudi et al (6728748 B1) in view of Morales et al (5440741).

With respect to Claim 1, Mangipudi et al meets the limitation of “a server computer, a network and a client computer operably connected to the server computer via the network” on Fig. 2; and “wherein the client computer requests the server computer to transmit an application to the client computer” on column 1, lines 30-32; and “wherein the client computer executes the application subsequent to receiving the application” on column 3, lines 2-20. Mangipudi et al however does not disclose the following limitation.

The limitation of “wherein the client computer includes an interception module for intercepting a request from the application to output data to an output device, wherein the interception module ignores the request, and wherein the interception module returns a success message to the application” is met by Morales on column 7, lines 20-36. The request from the application to output data is inherent because allocation of resources allows the application to execute and hence output data for use/viewing by the client. The inventory monitor represents the interception module. When the inventory monitor sends a failure message to the rule based decision maker, it indicates that the client request has been rejected/deferred. If it has been

rejected, the request is therefore ignored. It would have been obvious to have the failure message of Morales represent the success message of the applicant's limitation because the applicant's success message is issued in the case of either a success or failure of execution of the application so as to enable or prevent output to an output device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morales within the system of Mangipudi et al so as to prevent a third party from viewing confidential data at a user's terminal. If the user is away from his computer, another user can use his terminal but not be able to download/access certain confidential files.

Claims 2-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levin et al (5432934).

With respect to Claim 2, Levin et al meets the limitation of "modifying a binary of the application such that a request to affect the visible properties of a window is interpreted by an interception module" on column 2, lines 1-7, 36-39 and 45-49. The access restriction system represents the interception module. Further limitation of "ignoring the request and returning a success message to the requestor" is met Levin et al inherently on column 3, lines 5-7. It would have been obvious to have the access restriction system represent the interception module because the access restriction system intercepts the users request to view a document/page and can allow or reject a certain document/page or certain parts of a document/page (e.g. icons on the document/page) from being viewed by the user.

With respect to Claim 3, its limitation is similar to Claim 2 limitation and hence its rejection can be found above.

With respect to Claim 4, 6, 11 and 13 Levin et al meets the limitation of “additionally comprising inserting in an import table a reference to an interception module, wherein the reference is inserted in the import table such that the interception module is invoked in response to loading of the application, and wherein the interception module intercepts the request from the requestor” inherently on column 2, lines 1-7, 35-39 and 45-49. This is because for the access restriction system to be utilized, it has to be executed by the processor. Furthermore, the processor has to call it from memory, which is a table that contains references to the location of the object that is stored in the hard drive.

With respect to Claim 5, Levin et al meets the limitation of “modifying the binary of an application to invoke an interception module” on column 3, lines 22-27; and “intercepting a request from the application to create and display a window on an output device; setting a property of the window such that the window is not displayed on the output device and creating the window” is met inherently on column 2, lines 36-39 and on column 3, lines 5-7. The window is inherently created.

With respect to Claim 7, its limitation is similar to Claim 5 limitation except for the fact that the modified message does not affect any visible properties of the window. In Levin et al,

column 3, lines 11-21, the modification of making or breaking connections between icons does not affect visible properties of the window and hence meets this limitation.

With respect to Claim 8, Levin et al meets the limitation of “modifying the binary of an application to invoke an interception module” on column 2, lines 1-7; and “intercepting a request from an application to display a decision box; identifying a decision box for the decision box; and transmitting the identified decision to the decision box” on column 3, lines 5-21.

With respect to Claim 9, Levin et al meets the limitation of “transmitting the decision to a management process for evaluation” inherently on column 3, lines 5-21 because the modified box or window display will have to interact with some form of management process that will ensure that the changes are valid and gets executed.

With respect to Claim 10, its limitation is similar to Claim 3 limitation and hence its rejection can be found therein.

With respect to Claim 12, its limitation is similar to Claim 5 limitation and hence its rejection can be found therein.

With respect to Claim 14, its limitation is similar to Claim 3 limitation and hence its rejection can be found therein.

With respect to Claim 15, Levin et al meets the limitation of “modifying the binary of an application to invoke an interception module; and intercepting at least one call that is made by

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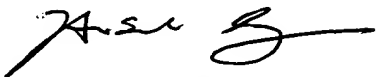
the application such that the application cannot change the contents of a display that is connected to the computer” on column 3, lines 5-7, 22-27, column 2, lines 36-39. Because of the hierarchy that exists for each access restriction interface corresponding to a particular user, the contents of the display may or may not be able to be modified (see Levin et al on column 2, lines 1-7, 36-39 and column 3, lines 11-21).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tracey Akpati whose telephone number is 703-305-7820. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30am-6.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 703-305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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